

# INFORMATION LETTER

## NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

No. 1748

Washington, D. C.

September 19, 1959

### N.C.A. Urges U. S. To Resist Increases in Cuban Tariffs

The N.C.A. has filed a statement with the Committee for Reciprocity Information pointing out the importance of Cuba as a market for canned foods and urging that the United States resist increases in the tariffs on canned foods entering Cuba.

The statement was submitted to the CRI this week in connection with U. S. preparations for tariff renegotiations with Cuba (see INFORMATION LETTER of Aug. 1, page 249).

Cuba has put into effect a new tariff structure and has given notice that she wishes to increase the rates of duty applicable to imports of some products. Because of trade agreement commitments with the United States, Cuba is unable unilaterally to raise the tariffs on U. S. products, and Cuba has therefore requested the U. S. to "renegotiate" on Cuba's tariff obligations with respect to U. S. products. The CRI is an interagency group which receives public views, on behalf of the President, regarding trade agreement negotiations.

The N.C.A. pointed out to the CRI that Cuba is one of the most important markets for canned foods, in terms of actual dollars of trade and as a customer of substantial proportions of total exports. Exports of canned baby foods to Cuba in 1958

were valued at \$1.6 million and represented 37 percent of total exports of baby foods.

The N.C.A. statement also cited the importance of Cuba as a market for canned corn, peas, soups, tomato sauce, string beans, asparagus, fruit cocktail, peaches, pears, and fruit nectars, and also other canned foods.

It was concluded that increases in the rates of duty on imports of U. S. canned foods into Cuba would be detrimental to the United States and should be resisted by U. S. negotiators when they meet with Cuba at the tariff bargaining table.

### Listing of Ingredients of Nonstandardized Fruits

Although the exemption from listing of ingredients on labels of certain nonstandardized foods expired as of September 17, the FDA has agreed to extend the exemption with respect to canned berries, plums, grapes, and prunes. Each of these canned fruit products is the subject of a proposal to establish a standard of identity.

In view of the fact that standards of identity had been proposed by the N.C.A. for these canned fruits, the N.C.A. asked the FDA about the labeling of these fruits in the interim between the expiration date of the exemption and the effective date of the standards.

John L. Harvey, Deputy Commissioner of Food and Drugs, responded:

"We agree that there is a basis for extending this exemption to those canned fruit products for which standards are currently under consideration. As you point out, we have before us petitions for such standards submitted under the Hale amendment to the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. When we publish these proposals, it will be our purpose to accompany these with a formal extension of the exemption to apply exclusively to those canned fruits covered by the proposals."

From this it would appear that canners of these specific fruits may continue to use their present labels at least until formal action is taken on the proposals.

### President Signs Bill To Prevent State Taxation

The bill, S. 2524, designed to limit the power of the states to tax income derived from interstate commerce, was signed by the President September 14 and is P. L. 86-272 (see INFORMATION LETTER of Sept. 5, page 273).

Hearings on this subject by the Special Subcommittee on State Taxation of the House Judiciary Committee have been postponed from October until some time next year. According to Representative Willis (La.) chairman, the subcommittee "believes it would be desirable to obtain the benefit of experience in the operation of the new legislation before proceeding further."

### C&TR Inaugurates Bulletin on Institutional Market

A new restaurant and institutional bulletin was inaugurated this week under the N.C.A. Consumer and Trade Relations Program, authorized by the C&T.R. Committee at its August 6 meeting. Objective of the bulletin is to provide N.C.A. members with capsule information dealing with trends in servicing the restaurant and institutional trade. Copies of Bulletin No. 1 were mailed this week to members and others on the C&T.R. mailing list.

Among trends noted in the text is that of the expanding catering business, described as having "peak-and-valley volume." A stock of canned foods carefully selected to fill the requirements of the most popular menus will help operators fill orders on short notice.

Some of the other trends in the institutional food business which are of major importance to the canning industry, according to the bulletin, are:

*"Food prices continue to climb.* This means that canned vegetables and fruits offer price stability and greater predictability of menu costs for institutional operators who are traditionally uninformed in this area.

*"Labor costs are still rising.* This means that canned foods can beat the rising labor cost trend because they eliminate all of the time-consuming work of trimming, peeling, cutting, cooking, etc. Cost-conscious operators rely on them more and more as ingredients of stews, casseroles, combination dishes, etc."

Other highlights of the expanding institutional and restaurant business, and their immediate effect on canners include the growth of institutional sales to the school lunch program and the steady increase in expenditures for in-plant feeding.

Copies of Bulletin No. 1 of *N.C.A. Restaurant & Institutional Bulletin* may be obtained by writing to Jack Simmons, Dudley-Anderson-Yutzy, 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

## Canned Foods Publicized by N.C.A. Home Economist

Spending three weeks on a trip ending September 12, Katherine R. Smith, Director of the N.C.A. Consumer Service Division, worked in eight cities in California and Texas and attended national foods meetings.

The American Dietetic Association held its annual convention August 25-28 in Los Angeles. The meeting was attended by dieticians of hospitals, armed services, nursing homes, state institutions and commercial food services; by school lunch supervisors, government nutritionists and extension leaders, college teachers of home economics and dietetics, newspaper food editors, and business home economists. Several thousand food leaders attended the sessions.

The first Western National Restaurant Show and Convention was held in San Francisco, August 31-September 3. An estimated 25,000 people in the field attended.

In addition to attending the conventions Miss Smith, treasurer, met with the Executive Board of the Institutional Food Editors Conference in Los Angeles. Plans were discussed for the annual meeting which will be held in Chicago early in May of 1960.

During the trip, work was done with magazine food editors, newspaper food editors, radio and television people, consultant writers, extension consumer marketing specialists, state and city supervisors of home economics and homemaking, public health nutritionists and business home economists in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Diego, San Antonio, Austin, Houston, and Dallas. Discussions were held in conferences on the Division's recipe-photograph releases to newspapers, the releases for television and radio and services for special fields. The new school materials were reviewed with educational leaders, many of whom had acted as advisors to the Division in planning the N.C.A. publications for classroom use. The two new publications, "Know Your Canned Foods" for use in senior high school classes and "Let's Explore Canned Foods" for junior high school classes, met with enthusiastic acceptance. This was particularly true of the leaflet for the junior high school classes as there is a need for material planned for this age group. Since most cities require that every girl take one or more classes in home-

making during grades 7, 8 and 9, this is an area in which supplementary school materials are most valuable. Several thousand sample sets of the school materials are presently being mailed to individual teachers upon the request of supervisors.

## Agricultural Labor Expert Says Workers Are Still Vital

Agriculture will continue to need large numbers of hired workers despite current trends toward larger farms and fewer farmers, according to a USDA economist.

Reuben W. Hecht, of USDA's Agricultural Research Service, sees this continued need for farm workers, because of a growing demand by an expanding population for farm-produced food and fiber; mechanical difficulties in adapting labor-saving equipment to certain crops and to certain areas; and wage rates in some farming areas that compare favorably with the costs of buying and operating labor-saving equipment.

In 1958, about 3.5 to 4 million persons did some farm work for wages. Of this total, about 10 percent were migratory workers. Eighty percent of the total worked fewer than 150 days during the year, indicating part-time or seasonal work.

With the U. S. population rapidly rising, production of such high-labor crops as cotton, fruits and vegetables, and potatoes will continue to require large numbers of hired workers, Mr. Hecht says. The demand for cotton is expected to be 55 to 60 percent greater in 1975 than it was in 1966, in spite of competition of synthetic fibers. By 1975, demand for fruits and vegetables is expected to increase by 58 percent over 1958 and the demand for potatoes is expected to increase by 25 percent.

Mr. Hecht also cited some of the physical problems that must be overcome in further expanding the use of labor-saving equipment with these crops. He says that such current developments as a snap bean harvester and a conveyor-belt field harvester for lettuce and sweet corn represent only a small start toward mechanizing the vegetable industry.

In some areas Mr. Hecht says, there is little incentive for growers to shift from hand labor to mechanical harvesting. Seasonal or migratory workers are available at relatively low wages. In addition, mechanical advances are not evenly distributed.

## Forthcoming Meetings

- Sept. 22-24—Institute of Sanitation Management, Annual Meeting, Hotel New Yorker, New York City
- Oct. 12-13—Agricultural Research Institute, 8th Annual Meeting, Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 15-16—Quartermaster Association, Annual Convention, Statler-Hilton, New York City
- Oct. 18-21—National Association of Food Chains, Annual Conference and Exhibit, Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels, Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 29-30—National Pickle Packers Association, Annual Meeting, Drake Hotel, Chicago
- Oct. 29-31—Florida Canners Association, 28th Annual Convention, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood
- Nov. 5—Illinois Canners Association, Fall Meeting, LaSalle Hotel, Chicago
- Nov. 9-10—Wisconsin Canners Association, 55th Annual Convention, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee
- Nov. 9-11—Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc., Annual Meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York City
- Nov. 16-18—Georgia Canners Association, Annual Convention, King & Prince Hotel, St. Simons Island
- Nov. 18-20—Indiana Canners Association, Annual Convention, French Lick-Sheraton Hotel, French Lick
- Nov. 23-24—Michigan Canners and Freezers Association, Fall Meeting, Pantlind Hotel, Grand Rapids
- Nov. 23-24—Pennsylvania Canners Association, 45th Annual Convention, Yorktowne Hotel, York
- Nov. 30-Dec. 1—Ohio Canners Association, 52d Annual Convention, Netherland Hilton Hotel, Cincinnati
- Dec. 3-4—New York State Canners and Freezers Association, 74th Annual Convention, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Buffalo
- Dec. 7-8—Tri-State Packers Association, Annual Convention, Haddon Hall, Atlantic City
- Dec. 12-16—National Food Sales Conference, National Food Brokers Association's 55th Annual Convention, Loop Hotels, Chicago
- Jan. 4-6, 1960—Northwest Canners and Freezers Association, 4th Annual Convention, Olympic Hotel, Seattle
- Jan. 7-8—Canners League of California, 27th Annual Fruit and Vegetable Sample Cuttings, Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco
- Jan. 10-13—Super Market Institute, Mid-year Conference, Bai Harbour, Fla.
- Jan. 17-19—National Preservers Association, Annual Convention, Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach
- Jan. 17-20—Canning Machinery and Supplies Association, Annual Meeting and Exhibit, Hotel Americana, Miami Beach
- Jan. 18-20—NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION, 55th Annual Convention, Hotel Americana, Miami Beach

## FDA Order on Standard for Canned Peas

The FDA has announced in the *Federal Register* of September 18 that no acceptable objections having been received, its order amending the standard of identity for canned peas is effective September 29. The order permits the use of green or red peppers, onions, and garlic, which may be dried, as optional ingredients (see INFORMATION LETTER of Aug. 8, page 256).

## Stocks and Shipments of Apples and Applesauce

Reports on canners' carryover stocks and season shipments of canned apples and applesauce have been issued by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics.

### CANNED APPLES

	1957-58 (basis 6/10)	1958-59
Carryover, Sept. 1...	963,301	1,058,800
Total pack.....	3,668,185	3,639,132
Total supply.....	4,631,486	4,697,941
Stocks, Sept. 1.....	1,058,800	*853,947
Shipments during Aug.	323,132	215,869
Shipments, Sept. 1- Sept. 1.....	3,572,077	3,843,994

### APPLESAUCE

	1957-58 (actual cases)	1958-59
Carryover, Sept. 1....	2,357,876	1,836,446
Total pack.....	14,006,330	16,002,901
Total supply.....	16,364,215	17,839,347
Stocks, Sept. 1.....	1,836,446	*1,994,854
Shipments during Aug.	745,101	768,717
Shipments, Sept. 1- Sept. 1.....	14,527,769	15,844,493

\* Carryover into 1959-60 season.

## 1959 Pack of Canned Peas

The 1959 pack of canned green peas was reported by the N.C.A. Division of Statistics at 29.0 million actual cases, 12 percent less than the 1958 pack of 33.1 million cases.

The 1959 pack together with the 1958-59 carryover add up to a total canner supply of almost 38.7 million cases. This is about 3 million cases or 7 percent less than the supply in canners' hands at the start of each of the two preceding seasons.

Canners' shipments during the 1958-59 marketing year totaled almost 32.0 million cases and amounted to 77 percent of the total canner supply.

	1956	1957	1958	1959
	(millions of actual cases)			
Carryover:				
Canners.....	2.1	3.9	8.5	9.7
Distributors.....	3.2	3.1	3.6	3.6
Pack.....	33.1	37.8	33.1	29.0
Total supply.....	38.4	44.8	45.2	42.3
Canner shipments.....	31.3	33.2	32.0	....

## PACK OF CANNED GREEN PEAS, 1958 AND 1959

	1958		1959	
	Early June (actual cases)	Sweets	Early June (actual cases)	Sweets
New York.....	952,516	882,219		
Middle Atlantic states.....	521,732	1,234,759	300,110	980,134
Wisconsin.....	3,302,093	9,872,700	2,489,011	7,300,420
Other Midwest states.....	2,308,794	7,343,000	1,993,724	6,443,967
Washington and Oregon.....	(*)	5,218,621	(*)	5,721,822
Other Western states.....	416,773	1,936,350	800,288	1,917,337
U. S. Total.....	6,551,992	26,558,018	5,774,133	23,245,929

(\*) Included in other states.

## Vegetables for Processing—Production Prospects

The prospective 1959 tonnage of eight important vegetables for processing as of September 1 was 4 percent less than the 1958 production but 14 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

The tonnage indicated for the eight crops is 6.66 million tons. This compares with 6.92 million tons in 1958 and the average of 5.87 million tons for 1948-57.

### SWEET CORN FOR PROCESSING

A total of 1,637,900 tons of sweet corn is now indicated for processing. This production, if realized, would be the second largest of record, being exceeded only by the 1956 output of 1,710,000 tons. The production forecast for this year is 24 percent above last year's crop and 19 percent above average.

As of September 1 the indicated yield was 3.80 tons per acre, a near record, compared with 3.43 tons obtained last year. The indicated yields are below those of 1958 only in Delaware, Maryland, Maine, New York, Pennsylvania, and Iowa.

State	10-year ave.		1959 Indicated change from 1958	Percent from 1958
	1948-57	1958		
Maine.....	5,600	4,200	4,000	-5
N. Y. ....	51,200	54,400	60,000	+10
Pa. ....	9,300	13,300	11,000	-17
Mich. ....	10,400	11,200	13,000	+16
Wis. ....	22,100	30,400	38,200	+26
Del. ....	3,200	4,800	5,400	+13
Md. ....	16,900	17,000	15,000	-12
Va. ....	5,800	5,800	6,000	+3
N. C. ....	4,600	9,200	9,000	-2
S. C. ....	1,100	800	1,000	+25
Fla. ....	17,400	16,800	14,870	-11
Tenn. ....	9,000	16,100	15,000	-7
Ark. ....	7,100	6,200	5,400	-13
La. ....	570	600	400	-33
Oklas. ....	3,600	5,700	5,800	+2
Texas. ....	10,300	11,400	17,200	+51
Colo. ....	5,200	6,300	6,800	+8
Wash. ....	10,000	11,000	11,000	....
Ore. ....	62,400	88,800	88,100	-1
Calif. ....	17,500	27,200	29,000	+9
Other states <sup>1</sup> ....	16,400	19,500	20,040	+34
U. S. Total.....	290,700	360,700	382,810	+ 6

<sup>1</sup> Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

<sup>2</sup> Ala., Ga., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Ky., Minn., Miss., Mo., Nebr., N. H., N. J., N. M., Ohio, Utah, Vt., and Wyo.

### BEETS FOR CANNING

The indicated production of beets for canning is 154,300 tons. This is slightly above last year's tonnage and the 10-year average.

The indicated yield, at 10.6 tons per acre, is the largest of record. It compares with 9.5 tons obtained in 1958 and the average of 8.6 tons for 1948-57. September 1 indications pointed to larger yields than in 1958 in all important states except Michigan.

State	10-year ave.		1959 Indicated change from 1958	Percent from 1958
	1948-57	1958		
N. Y. ....	43,200	46,400	50,000	+9
Mich. ....	7,000	8,400	5,500	-35
Wis. ....	58,900	57,800	50,000	-12
Ore. ....	20,000	16,900	23,800	+41
Other states <sup>1</sup> ....	24,400	22,600	23,800	+5
U. S. Total.....	153,300	152,100	154,300	+ 1

<sup>1</sup> Calif., Colo., Del., Ill., La., Md., Minn., N. J., Ohio, Okla., Pa., Tenn., Texas, Utah, Wash., and Wyo.

### TOMATOES FOR PROCESSING

Production of tomatoes for processing is forecast at 3,668,200 tons, 14 percent below last year's production but 11 percent above average.

The average yield is expected to be 12.7 tons per acre. This compares with 12.4 tons last year and the 10-year average of 9.7 tons.

State	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated change from 1958
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
N. Y.	156,700	106,600	95,000 -11
N. J.	216,000	250,700	196,000 +22
Pa.	164,600	243,800	137,800 +43
Ohio...	192,900	223,700	287,500 +29
Ind.	295,900	211,700	247,000 +17
Ill.	98,800	140,100	127,600 -9
Mich.	63,400	94,000	80,300 +5
Wis.	8,700	7,000	6,000 -14
Iowa...	10,100	15,500	14,200 -8
Mo.	8,100	4,200	4,600 +10
Del.	32,800	33,400	20,200 -40
Md.	128,800	94,500	64,900 -31
Va.	60,600	48,000	42,000 -12
S. C.	2,900	3,400	3,600 +6
Fla. <sup>1</sup>	33,700	38,200	37,400 -2
Ky.	5,700	4,800	4,800 ...
Ark.	11,000	8,100	9,400 +16
Texas...	42,200	74,100	45,600 -38
Colo.	23,800	20,900	36,300 +74
Utah	75,600	14,000	51,000 +264
Calif...	1,648,200	2,029,900	2,125,600 -10
Other states <sup>2</sup>	16,900	20,700	31,400 +52
U. S. Total...	3,298,300	4,287,300	3,668,200 -14

<sup>1</sup> Sum of estimates by seasonal groups.

<sup>2</sup> Ala., Ariz., Conn., Kans., La., Minn., Miss., Nebr., N. M., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Wash., and W. Va.

### Production of Field Crops

Following are production prospects for certain field crops as of September 1, according to estimates published by the Crop Reporting Board of USDA:

Crop	1958	1959	Per-
		Indi- cated change from 1958	cent change from 1958
Dry edible beans...	18,981	19,088	+ 1
Dry field peas...	2,475	4,191	+66
Rice...	47,015	51,603	+10
(thous. of bushels)			
Durum wheat...	22,077	20,454	- 7
(thous. of cwt.)			
Potatoes...	265,729	246,807	- 7
Sweet potatoes, all...	17,434	17,974	+ 3
N. J.	1,440	1,440	...
Md.	672	624	- 7
Va.	1,700	1,958	+15
N. C.	2,325	2,263	- 3
Ala.	715	624	- 13
Miss.	912	960	+ 5
La.	4,779	4,845	+ 1
Ark.	270	275	+ 2
Mo.	130	120	- 8
Oklahoma...	118	114	- 3

### LIMA BEANS FOR PROCESSING

A total of 88,780 tons of green lima beans for processing is indicated for 1959. This is about equal to the 1958 production and is 5 percent less than the average annual production for 1948-57.

Indications point to a per acre yield of 2,120 pounds of shelled lima beans compared with 2,174 pounds harvested in 1958 and an average of 1,840 pounds.

State	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated change from 1958
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
N. Y.	156,700	106,600	95,000 -11
N. J.	216,000	250,700	196,000 +22
Pa.	164,600	243,800	137,800 +43
Ohio...	192,900	223,700	287,500 +29
Ind.	295,900	211,700	247,000 +17
Ill.	98,800	140,100	127,600 -9
Mich.	63,400	94,000	80,300 +5
Wis.	8,700	7,000	6,000 -14
Iowa...	10,100	15,500	14,200 -8
Mo.	8,100	4,200	4,600 +10
Del.	32,800	33,400	20,200 -40
Md.	128,800	94,500	64,900 -31
Va.	60,600	48,000	42,000 -12
S. C.	2,900	3,400	3,600 +6
Fla. <sup>1</sup>	33,700	38,200	37,400 -2
Ky.	5,700	4,800	4,800 ...
Ark.	11,000	8,100	9,400 +16
Texas...	42,200	74,100	45,600 -38
Colo.	23,800	20,900	36,300 +74
Utah	75,600	14,000	51,000 +264
Calif...	1,648,200	2,029,900	2,125,600 -10
Other states <sup>2</sup>	16,900	20,700	31,400 +52
U. S. Total...	3,298,300	4,287,300	3,668,200 -14

<sup>1</sup> Ark., Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Utah, Va., and Wash.

### CABBAGE FOR KRAUT

Production of cabbage from contract acreage is forecast at 132,900 tons. This compares with 125,300 tons obtained last year from the contracted acreage.

Total cabbage production in early fall states is forecast at 442,450 tons, 13 percent less than last year's production and 10 percent below the 10-year average.

State	10-year ave. 1948-57	1958	Indi- cated change from 1958
	(tons)	(tons)	(tons)
N. Y.	2,360	1,310	720 -45
Pa.	2,870	1,510	1,690 +12
Mich.	1,510	880	1,280 +45
Wis.	5,420	3,780	4,400 +16
Del.	15,120	13,560	13,780 +2
Md.	3,000	2,450	1,560 -33
Va.	2,800	640	360 -44
Wash.	1,290	1,120	1,440 +29
Calif.	34,630	40,530	36,320 -10
Other states <sup>1</sup>	24,220	23,030	27,140 +18
U. S. Total....	93,300	88,810	88,780 ...

<sup>1</sup> Total production includes tonnage obtained from contract acreage (footnote 2) and tonnage purchased on the open market.

<sup>2</sup> Contract acreage includes acreage grown by packers on owned or leased land, acreage grown under contract with growers, and equivalent acreage for contracted acreage.

<sup>3</sup> Colo., Fla., Idaho, Ill., Iowa, Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J., N. C., Okla., Ore., Tenn., Utah, Va., and Wash.

### Production of Deciduous Fruits

Total 1959 production of deciduous fruits was estimated as of September 1 to be 2 percent above 1958 and 6 percent above average, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

All fruits remaining for harvest showed some decline in prospects during August, as many fruit areas experienced exceptionally hot weather, and the September 1 forecast was down slightly from a month earlier.

Crop	1958	1959	Per-
		Indi- cated change from 1958	cent change from 1958
Luncheon meat	14,790	12,092	-20,882
Canned hams	22,431	852	-23,283
Beef hash	213	6,665	6,878
Chili con carne	1,126	12,741	13,867
Vienna sausage	321	5,497	5,818
Frankfurters and wiener in brine	1	373	374
Deviled ham		1,042	1,042
Other potted and deviled meat products		3,018	3,018
Tamales	130	3,132	3,267
Sliced, dried beef	25	201	228
Chopped beef	8	1,080	1,088
Meat stew	117	7,281	7,399
Spaghetti meat products	365	14,239	14,625
Tongue (not pickled)	78	60	138
Vinegar pickled products	782	1,506	2,280
Sausage		658	658
Hamburger	790	3,098	3,888
Soups	1,626	20,359	21,985
Sausage in oil	736	355	1,091
Tripe	4	314	318
Brains		229	229
Loin and picnics	2,810	163	3,002
All other products 20% or more meat		387	5,804
All other products less than 20% meat (ex- cept soup)		647	20,477
Total all products		47,425	121,250
			168,681

## Utilization of Potatoes

Potatoes from the 1958 crop sold for processing totaled 51,324,000 hundredweight and amounted to 19 per cent of the total 1958 production, according to the Crop Reporting Board of USDA.

Utilization of potatoes in processing increased 24 percent over the volume so used from the 1957 crop, which was 41,256,000 hundredweight. Utilization in 1958 exceeded that of 1957 in all forms of processing except chips and shoestrings.

Canned potatoes consumed almost 3 percent more 1958 crop potatoes than 1957 crop potatoes. Other canned products in 1958 used 16 percent more potatoes than a year earlier.

Utilization of potatoes for table stock increased in actual volume, as did total production and total sales, but the potatoes used for table stock in 1958 amounted to only 55 percent of the crop compared with 58½ per cent of the 1957 crop.

The following table shows utilization of the 1957 and 1958 crops of potatoes:

	1957 crop (thousands of cwt.)	1958 crop (thousands of cwt.)
Sales:		
Table stock.....	143,763	145,991
For processing, total.....	41,256	51,324
Chips and shoestrings.....	17,356	17,063
Dehydration.....	3,776	5,917
Frozen french fries.....	4,213	7,352
Other frozen products.....	612	911
Canned potatoes.....	1,216	1,250
Other canned products (hash, stews, soups, etc.)	1,300	1,614
Starch and flour.....	12,691	17,217
Other sales, total.....	22,725	32,249
Livestock feed.....	8,950	18,918
Seed.....	13,775	13,331
Total sales.....	207,744	229,564
Non-sales.....	31,795	36,165
Total production.....	239,539	265,729

## Handling of Solid Waste

On September 10, S. A. Ebbert of the N.C.A. Washington Laboratory presented a talk titled "The Handling of Solid Fruit and Vegetable Waste" at the annual short course sponsored by the Chesapeake Section of the American Water Works Association and the Maryland-Delaware Water & Sewage Association. The short course was held at the University of Maryland.

Mr. Ebbert outlined the source and volume of solids produced by the processing of fruits and vegetables. The removal and handling was discussed as well as some of the problems involved in the municipal treatment of cannery waste.

## Canned Foods for School Lunch

USDA announced this week the purchase of canned tomatoes, tomato paste, and purple plums for distribution in the National School Lunch Program.

### CANNED TOMATOES

USDA purchased 537,371 cases of canned tomatoes, of which 483,701 cases were 6/10's and 53,670 cases were 24/2½'s. Purchases were made in Arkansas, California, Maryland, Texas, and Utah.

Awards in California totaled 262,600 cases of No. 10's at prices ranging from \$2.85 to \$3.01 and 50,000 cases of No. 2½'s at prices from \$3.125 to \$3.20. Prices in other states ranged from \$3.365 to \$3.65 for No. 10's and from \$3.24 to \$3.50 for No. 2½'s. Transportation costs and discounts for prompt payment were taken into consideration by USDA in making awards.

### TOMATO PASTE

The purchase of tomato paste consisted of 290,000 cases of 6/10's, all of which was purchased in California, at prices ranging from \$4.08 to \$4.25.

### PURPLE PLUMS

USDA purchased 251,200 cases of canned purple plums, of which 225,200 cases were 6/10's and 25,000 cases were 24/2½'s. Purchases of No. 10's were made in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Michigan, at net prices ranging from \$2.989 to \$3.645, with transportation costs being taken into account.

## Hearings on Migrant Labor

Plans for a series of field hearings "to investigate all aspects of the migrant labor situation in the United States today" were announced this week by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Starting in the Middle West, the Subcommittee has scheduled hearings September 28 at Lansing, Mich.; September 30 at Madison, Wis.; and October 1 at St. Paul, Minn. Hearings in the Middle Atlantic, Southern and Southwestern states are planned later this year, continuing into 1960.

Senator Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (N. J.) is chairman of the Subcommittee which recently conducted hearings in Washington, D. C., on proposed legislation in this field (see INFORMATION LETTER of Aug. 29, page 269).

## Status of Legislation

The first session of the 86th Congress adjourned Sept. 15. All legislation before either the Senate or House will remain in its status as of adjournment and will be subject to further consideration and action upon the convening of the second session, on Jan. 6, 1960.

*Agricultural Policy Commission*—S. 2395 (Stennis) and H. R. 8335 (McIntire), to authorize such a study group, are pending in the Agriculture Committees.

*Agricultural research*—S. 690, providing for an Agricultural Research and Industrial Administration within USDA, to conduct research on industrial uses, was passed by the Senate July 28 and by the House, in amended form, Sept. 1; the House substituted a bill (H. R. 8639) that would create an Agricultural Research and Development Commission as an independent agency, to recommend research programs in production, marketing, and increased industrial uses.

*Agricultural trade development*—(P. L. 480)—The conference report on H. R. 8609 was adopted by the House and Senate Sept. 11 and cleared for the President.

*Antitrust enforcement*—S. 716 was passed by the Senate July 29. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

*Consumer expenditures*—H. R. 4420 (Zablocki), to authorize an FTC investigation of the farmer's share, is pending in House Commerce Com.

*Co-op jurisdiction*—H. R. 200 (Mason), to transfer jurisdiction over pricing from USDA to Justice Dept., is pending in House Judiciary Com.

*Co-op marketing*—S. 2014, to authorize associations of agricultural producers to own and operate marketing facilities, was the subject of hearings by the Senate Agriculture Committee on Aug. 13, 14, and 17.

*Country Life Commission*—Bills providing for the study were considered by House Agriculture Committee in May.

*Crew leader registration*—S. 1778 (Javits) and S. 2498 (Williams of N. J.) were the subject of hearings in Aug. by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, which will hold field hearings this fall (see story, this page). H. R. 5930 (Kearns) is pending in a House Labor Subcommittee. N.C.A. opposes.

*Fair trade*—H. R. 1253 was reported by House Commerce Committee June 9 and was the subject of a hearing Aug. 3 by the Rules Committee, which indicated further study to be needed. S. 1083 is pending in a Senate Commerce Subcommittee, which indicates no action this year.

**FDA artificial coloring**—S. 2197, with amendments, was passed by the Senate on Aug. 24 and is pending in the House Commerce Committee.

**Federal pre-emption**—H. R. 3 was passed by the House June 24 and referred to Senate Judiciary Committee, whose Internal Security Subcommittee held hearings on S. 3 in April and May. N.C.A. opposes application to food laws.

**Food stamps**—H. R. 8609 (agricultural trade development) authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a two-year program, limited to \$250 million worth of foods in surplus.

**Foreign investment**—H. R. 5 (Boggs), to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to encourage private investment abroad, was approved tentatively on Aug. 19 by the House Ways and Means Committee which instructed its staff to draft an amended bill.

**FTC cease-and-desist orders**—H. R. 8841 (Steed) and similar bills to amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for the issuance of temporary cease-and-desist orders to prevent certain acts and practices pending completion of FTC proceedings, are pending in the House Commerce Committee.

**Intergovernmental relations**—The conference report on H. R. 6904, providing for an Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, was adopted by the House and Senate Sept. 12 and cleared for the President.

**Labor-management practices**—S. 1555 was signed by the President Sept. 14 and is P. L. 86-257.

**Marketing of potatoes**—S. 17 is pending in Senate Agriculture Committee.

**Marketing of poultry**—H. R. 1344 (Sisk) and S. 430 (Engle) and similar bills are pending in Agriculture Committees. N.C.A. opposes application to canning.

**Marketing orders and parity**—H. R. 642 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

**Marketing order regions**—H. R. 1070 is pending in House Agriculture Committee.

**Premerger notification**—S. 442 was approved by Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in Judiciary Committee. The House Antitrust Subcommittee has agreed to defer action until 1960.

**Price increases—advance notice**—S. 215 (O'Mahoney) was the subject of hearings by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee in May. H. R. 4934 (McGovern) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

**Price increases—public hearings**—H. R. 6263 (Reuss) was reported by House Government Operations Committee June 12. S. 2382 is pending in Senate Banking Committee.

**Raw product bargaining**—H. R. 1793 (Bow) is pending in House Judiciary Committee.

**Robinson-Patman functional discounts**—H. R. 4530 was the subject of hearings by the House Antitrust Subcommittee in June.

**Robinson-Patman good faith defense**—S. 11 was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee May 7 and is pending in the Judiciary Committee. H. R. 11 is pending in House Judiciary Committee. N.C.A. opposes.

**State taxation of interstate commerce**—S. 2524 was signed by the President Sept. 14 and is P. L. 86-272 (see story, page 283).

**Unemployment compensation**—H. R. 7177 (Mills) and H. R. 7178 (Simpson) are pending in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has concluded hearings.

**Wage-Hour**—S. 1046 (Kennedy) was approved, with amendments, by Senate Subcommittee on Labor July 10, and is pending before the Labor Committee. N.C.A. opposes changes in the overtime exemptions.

**Wage-hour agricultural labor**—S. 1085 (McNamara), to extend coverage, was the subject of hearings in Aug. by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, which will hold field hearings this fall (see story, page 287).

**Wage-hour child labor**—S. 2141 (McNamara), to eliminate the exemption, was the subject of hearings in Aug. by the Senate Subcommittee on Migratory Labor, which will hold field hearings this fall (see story, page 287).

**Waste disposal facilities**—H. R. 322 (Byrnes) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

#### FISHERIES LEGISLATION

**Construction differential subsidy**—H. R. 5421 was passed by the House Aug. 26 and by the Senate, in amended form, September 11, and is awaiting further House action.

**Fisheries Assistance Act (loans)**—Bills are pending in Senate Commerce Committee and House MM&F Com.

**Fishermen's Protective Act**—S. 971 is pending in Senate Commerce Com.

**Fishing vessel mortgage insurance**—S. 2481 was passed by the Senate Sept. 11.

**Mortgage and loan insurance**—S. 2342 is pending in the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee. Similar bills are pending in House MM&F Committee.

**Oyster research**—S. 2632, authorizing the FAWS to assist N.J. and Del. in developing disease-resistant oysters, was passed by the Senate Sept. 11.

**Polluted shellfish**—H. R. 1244 (Colmer) is pending in House Ways and Means Committee and S. 2112 (Jackson and others) is pending in Senate Finance Committee.

**Salmon conservation**—S. 502 was the subject of hearings by the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee in April and May. H. R. 4293 was the subject of a hearing by the House Fisheries Subcommittee in May.

**Salmon predator**—S. 1264 was passed by the Senate, with amendment, July 6 and is pending in House Fisheries Committee.

**Shrimp imports**—A number of bills to regulate the importation of shrimp are pending in the House Ways and Means Committee.

**Tuna quotas**—H. R. 443, H. R. 447, and H. R. 673 are pending in House Ways and Means Committee.

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